J. S. Harrington   J D Harrington

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE WEEKLY POST.

The Weekly Post

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Wilmington N C Friday

Tammany, Tammany and Tweed.

Keep it before the people, that the New York Tammany Ring supports Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown. The honest people of the United States have not yet forgotten the millions that were stolen by these new York thieves, and they also know that Horace Greeley is a pardner of Boss Tweed, and defended these fellows, Tweed, Hall, Connolly and others, until he saw that the New York *Times* had brought them out and showed where they had stolen several millions of dollars. These are the men that support Greeley and Brown, and of course, if they can elect their ticket, Boss Tweed will be Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, and where he stole millions from the New Treasury he will steal billions from the Treasury of the United States.

These are the honest people the democratic papers are telling you to vote for. SAVE US, SAVE US.

A Disgraceful Fizzle.

It is now perfectly evident to anybody of sense and unbiased judgment that the whole Greeley movement is a disgraceful failure. From the Cincinnati Convention, which was itself a humbug and an imposition, representing nobody but the persons present, down to the last excursions of poor old Horace in New Hampshire and Maine, and the election in North Carolina. Altogether the movement is stamped as a humbug and a failure. The first objective point of the Greeleyites was North Carolina. On it, and to carry it they spent thousands of dollars in money and brought hither their best speakers. And yet on this chosen ground of theirs, they not only, did not carry their point, made no headway, but met with a most pitiable failure. And, now again, they have tried West Virginia with the same luck, or rather the same want of luck.

Whether we look at the Greeley movement in the light of its inherent dishonesty, its assent hypocricy or its criminal purpose, we ought to feel confident that it ought not in the possibilities of things, to succeed among the American people. Of course, we all know, that the Baltimore Convention which "endorsed" Greeley had nothing in common with him. They had nothing of opinion, nothing of purpose, nothing of experience and nothing of habit in common with him. Christ has just as much "concord with Belial" as Wade Hampton or N. B. Forrest has with Greeley. Greeley belongs to the genius demagogue, and naturally from liking, indulges in all sorts of issues and fancies which are novel, and which he thinks will take among the people. Hampton and Forrest belong to the stereotyped and stilted style of people, so common in the South, who like their grand fathers better than they do their children, who are natural inborn egotists, shallow in learning. pompous and vain glorious, always looking back and never forward. They are, after their manner, natural aristocrats, and affect the manners of gentlemen, while Greeley does not know how to be anything but a boor anywhere. His manners are not up to the style of a dinner of collards and bacon on a pine board table in the piney woods. Hampton and Forrest, are types of their class, which is in all respects the opposite of Greeley. Nor do they agree in political opinion. They are unlike all-ways.

And yet they have nominated Greeley and advocate his election, not because they have any liking for him but because they think he will become their tool. The people of the country do not fail to see the notion in this whole game, and apparently they are "taking no stock" in it.

"Organize for November."

THE *Star* of the 24th inst., spurts out in its usual braggart style, an article headed, "Organize for November." We say to this yes, by all means organize; but it will take a better organization, than the twinkler ever conceived to carry the State for the Chappaqua Farmer. Let us take them at their own figures, estimated previous to their "late victory" as they see fit to call it. They stated that they were about to carry the State by from five to ten thousand majority in the late election, and if their majority was five thousand, they would certainly carry it for Greeley by twenty-five thousand.

Instead of carrying it by five thousand, the Republicans have carried it by twenty-five hundred, multiply this majority by five, and according to their own estimate, it gives the State to Grant by twelve thousand five hundred. The glimmerer says "we have just emerged, battle scarred, but victorious, from a great State contest. We made a good fight and won;" *victory in deed;* Is it possible that they have not yet got the figures; Let us see how they figure this victory.

In the last Legislature they lacked one of having a two-thirds majority on joint ballot or to make it plain they had one hundred and fourteen members in both houses and the Republicans fifty six, but how does it stand now, the Democrats have ninety-four and the Republicans seventy six in both houses a clear net gain to the Republicans of twenty members in the two houses; then again they carried the State two years ago by a majority of five thousand and upwards, the Republicans now carry it by twenty five hundred, another gain of seven thousand five hundred, how is this for a *Democratic victory?*

Then again the Republicans have gained one Congressman, having elected three out of eight, and more than probable four, as it can be proved that in Judge Settle's district, beyond any dispute that there were more legal voters prevented from casting their ballots than the majority of Leach foots up.

We ask the *Star* to make another calculation; go deeper into arithmetical progression and you may possibly be able to figure it correctly. Victory indeed: if this is what you call *victory* let us be delivered from any and all such.

THE New York *Herald* has been accused of being "on the fence." If the following article does not put it over on the right side, then we will throw up the sponge:

"Whatever the causes, it is apparent on all sides that since the late North Carolina election, there has been a reaction in the tide of public opinion on the Presidential question. From the Baltimore Convention, which proclaimed the Cincinnati liberal republican candidates, Greeley and Brown, the democratic ticket, and the Cincinnati liberal resolutions the democratic platform, down to the election in North Carolina, there were such signs and manifestations of a general popular uprising in favor of "Greeley, Brown and reform" as to justify the impression that we are in the midst of an irresistible political revolution. Nor can it be questioned that the first election reports from North Carolina greatly strengthened this widely prevailing opinion. But when the distant election districts and the back counties were all in, and it was ascertained that the republicans had secured the Governor, which was the Presidential test in the election, and the accepted test on both sides as between Grant and Greeley, there was an abatement in the democratic enthusiasm for Greeley, and the tide of public sentiment began to change in favor of Grant.

"The substantial fruits of the North Carolina election in securing the Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator, and in securing a majority of the Congressmen, were reaped by the democrats; but the Presidential test was upon the Governor, and here the moral result was, as we have indicated, a democratic defeat, which changed the whole aspect of the national battle field. The Greeley republicans may have materially strengthened the democratic party in this North Carolina contest; but with the general knowledge of their failure to elect, as the balance of power, the democratic candidate for Governor, began this general decline in the democratic enthusiasm for Greeley. In the outset, among the young and progressive democracy the novelty of Mr. Greeley as the candidate of the democratic party for the Presidency was so fascinating as to carry with it the idea that "the fountains of the great deep were broken up," and that a deluge was rising which would overwhelm Grant, his administration, his party, and all their great expectations and calculations in connection with another four years' lease of power. But this sudden flashing up of democratic enthusiasm has died out, and the fear is gaining ground that the republicans, brought over to the democracy in support of Greeley and Brown, may possibly be outnumbered by those old line Bourbon democrats who are resolved to vote for Grant, or to stay at home on election day, if they cannot get a straight-out democratic ticket on the platform of "the time honored democratic principles of Jefferson and Jackson."

"Seeing is believing; but until we see that these anti-Greeley Bourbon democrats can do, are doing and intend to [illegible] which will compel their recognition as a balance of power, we shall continue to hold them as belonging to the same class of makeweights or political guerillas as the temperance reformers, the labor reformers and the women's rights reformers. The democratic party adopted the Cincinnati Presidential ticket under the impression that from the Republican camp it would bring them the balance of power in the election; but against all the reinforcements to the democracy within reach of Greeley and Brown, the probabilities, since the North Carolina election, have changed in favor of General Grant. Senator Schurz, as a bolter against the administration, has been hailed as a hero by the democrats because of the balance which it is supposed he may reach, here and there, in the diversion of the German vote; but the German, as a rule, is very apt to vote according to his own ideas of the fitness of things; and so nothing decisive has been gained by Greeley and Brown in gaining Mr. Schurz. Again, it was supposed that the fame of Mr. Greeley, with the great name of Mr. Sumner, as the black man's friend, would bring over to the opposition alliance ticket the balance of power from the colored element, which, in the Presidential election, will poll probably seven hundred thousand votes or more; but along the lines of the African legions the word has been passed for General Grant, so that there is no hope in that quarter for Greeley and Brown.

"Our Irish-born fellow citizens in many places, and especially in this city, constitute an important democratic balance of power; but it is by no means certain that the Irish element of this island will be a unit in our November national or local elections. In our municipal complications of parties, rings, factions, cliques and coteries, we shall probably have the confusion of Babel, a demoralizing confusion, which, to the regular democrats, may imperil the city and the State. In short, from the present outlook the prospect from every point of view is growing somewhat gloomy for Greeley, and unless in the results of the coming State elections he shall make a break in the apparently compact lines of the administration party, the Philosopher of Chappaqua, as a pilgrim for the White House, may

Lay down de shovel and de hoe,
And hang up de fiddle and de bow.

The Promised Hegira.

In the carefully prepared speech made by Mr. Greeley at Portland we were kindly informed what sort of "peace and reconciliation" we are to have in case of his election. When that great event shall take place we are told that a "hegira" of the "carpet baggers" will distinguish his administration; in plain English, a flight for their lives of all the people of the North that have emigrated to the South during and since the war. With these, of course, must go all those who have aided the Administration politically in its efforts to secure peace and order in the Southern States, including the colored population that have not voted the Democratic ticket. Under the promise of "peace and reconciliation," of an "era of good feeling," military power is to be withdrawn, when the ku klux will be let loose, and then will be "let slip the dogs of war." The "hegira" of the 'carpet baggers," like the hegira of MAHOMET, is to be a great event. But, unlike the hegira of that prophet, the hegira of all those who have not found favor with the rebel element in that enlightened region—the flight of those wretches who have been alone guilty of doing their duty as good citizens—will not be without stains of blood. It is idle to say that only the bad among the "carpet baggers" must enter upon the hegira in case of Greeley's election.—The ku klux mob, made up of the worst elements of Southern society, will have full control the moment that the power from Washington is removed, while the better portion of the population will be as utterly powerless in all attempts to stay the flow of blood as they were at the commencement of the war.

Mr. Greeley, in his innocence, speaks of the "hegira" of those who have fallen into disfavor with the secession element at the South as though they would be murdered. Any one at all conversant with ku klux tactics and malice knows that this must must be so. And this is the kind of "peace and reconciliation" promised by the present great leader of [illegible]

Mr. Greeley, in his Portland speech, has shown his hand. No one can read that speech—"delivered from manuscript"—who knows anything of affairs at the South, without seeing plainly that the success of the Democratic ticket under Greeley means war and not peace. It means an increase of hate, rather than reconciliation.

"Hegira" is good. "The hegira of the carpet baggers!" How magnificent and euphonious it sounds! Then the "hegira," the flight of all those who voted the Republican ticket and have given aid to the Government in sustaining peace and good order since the war, must follow, if the ku klux mob so determine—and they will the moment they have the power—as well as all the negroes that don't know their place, and who do not quietly submit to such dictation as the ku klux may choose in their sovereign will to exercise.

It is no wonder the ex-rebels and ku klux exult in even the dim and dismal prospect of having such a man as Greeley placed in the Presidential chair.—Then indeed they see clearly their "cause" was not so much "lost" as has been hastily supposed. Then, as has been so graphically shown by some of the Greeley stump speakers in Kentucky, they "have not bled in vain." Then, when the Southern States are "let alone," with no centralized power in Washington to control them, when they are not to be "coerced," will they rise in their might and "make the nigger know his place." Then must the colored citizen do one of four things: Either he must not vote at all, or he must vote the Democratic ticket, or leave the country, or die. Then such a "hegira" there will be to the North or to the Western plains of all such of the colored population as shall be so unhappy as to fall under the displeasure of the ku klux Democracy, and who shall be so fortunate as to escape massacre.

Behold the "peace and reconciliation" that Greeley is to give us! This is shaking hands with the ku klux "across the bloody chasm."

But, in case of Greeley's election, and the colored population at the South are forced into the promised "hegira" of Mr. Greeley for not voting the Democratic ticket, or for asserting their manhood in any way, will the Northern Democracy be ready to receive them?—Surely they could not be so inhuman as to compel them to turn back on their ku klux pursuers, when fleeing for their lives. So, if they are to elect Greeley, and the great "hegira" of the negro, as well as the carpet baggers, shall take place, make room for him here at the North. Don't go to making war upon him as in the former days of slavery, for this would spoil the promised "peace and reconciliation." It won't do to oppress them, and so occasion a second "hegira." We might get a national reputation for "hegira" that would not be flattering to our vanity.

We hope Mr. Greeley will not be too modest, but make a few more political speeches. A half dozen more such speeches as he made at Portland would cause, in our opinion, a pretty lively "hegira" from his party. Such speeches constitute good "eye openers."

Partisan Abuse.

The amount of personal abuse appearing in the partisan papers is appalling. While the character of journalism has generally advanced, and compares favorably with that maintained a quarter or half of a century ago, there is little improvement in the treatment accorded political opponents during a heated campaign. Now, as ever, the man most abused is the President, who happens to be a candidate for re-election, and is, therefore, more abused than ever. If Nero were living, and such a thing as a "free press" were tolerated under him, he could hardly be held up in a more odious light than the late leader of the Union armies, who paroled all his conquered enemies and threatened to resign if any were prosecuted. Of course it is no answer to such abuse to say that somebody else, whose purity is now universally admitted, was assailed with equal virulence; but it is a comfort to know that what we hear and read in this line to-day proves no deterioration of press or people. Our readers are familiar with the fact that George Washington was assailed with a bitterness and indecency never since surpassed. The opposition writers and speakers declared that he "totally destitute of merit, either as a soldier or as a man. He was charged with having violated the Constitution in negotiating a treaty without the advice of the Senate, which was said to embrace matters belonging exclusively to legislative jurisdiction, and for this his impeachment was publicly suggested. He was even accused of unlawfully drawing money from the Treasury for his private use. Perhaps the next "best abused man" among our Presidents was Andrew Jackson, whose impeachment was proposed by men no less eminent than Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. Yet Jackson was re-elected by large majorities, receiving nearly all the electoral votes. Lincoln was perhaps even more coarsly and freeley abused than Jackson; and he, too, was re elected by large majorities against a man chosen from the Union ranks. The reaction against abuse is sometimes a stronger influence in favor of a candidate than argument or his own merits. Reasoning people are apt to think that where there is so much said about the personality of a candidate, there must be very little to to be said in favor of the principles of his opponents. A great cause will reason more from ideas than from men. If the former are right, the imperfections and errors of the latter will be less considered. Criticism is less potent in proportion as invective becomes more bitter. Hence so much of the vaporing of the campaign appears like the noisy simulations of a prolonged Chinese drama—all fuss and fury, signifying nothing.

"Bayonet Rule in the South."

The copperheads and "Liberals" have been howling so lustily for so many months past about President Grant's "bayonet rule" in the South that the War Department has seen fit to prepare a statement showing exactly how many troops are now stationed in the twelve rebel States, exclusive of those engaged in protecting the Texas frontier from the ravages of the Indian tribes. There is not a single Federal soldier in Virginia; in North Carolina there are only 283; 1,007 are stationed in South Carolina; in Georgia there are 260; in Alabama, 257; in Florida, 153; in Mississippi, 520; in Louisiana, 267; in Arkansas, 63; in Tennessee, 349; and in Texas none, except on the Indian border. The sum total foots up only 3,159, or about the number of a single regiment of the Prussian army.

How supremely absurd, then, is the charge of "military despotism," especially when we consider that this small number must guard and care for the several forts that line our southeastern and southern sea coasts, and must protect from plunder numerous large and valuable arsenals, and preserve order between two formerly antagonistic races. What must we think of nine millions of people, distinguished for a love of arms and for their valor as soldiers, who would allow a single regiment to grind them down in the atrocious manner the "Liberal" and Democratic orators are so fond of describing. In the city of Chicago we have a population of about 400,000, and maintain a police force of 475 men, which is quite inadequate to our needs. Our necessities would not be far exceeded if we had two policemen to every one thousand inhabitants. And yet perfect order is maintained in the South, after a long and bloody war, by only one soldier to every three thousand inhabitants, and the property interests of the Government are looked after besides. The police force of this city is nearly *three times* as large, in proportion to our population, as is the Federal army in the south, and yet who believes for a moment that it could rule and domineer over us in an arbitrary manner, or prevent us from expressing our real political sentiments at the ballot box? The idea is preposterous.

The War Department has exploded the chief "Liberal" argument of the campaign. Let us hear no more party defeats explained away on the plea of "bayonet rule in the South."—*Chicago Journal.*

The straight-out Democrats of Georgia are developing unexpected strength in all parts of the State, and will put an entire ticket into the field at their convention at Atlanta. Herschel V. Johnson, who is now a strong supporter of Grant, is likely to receive the nomination for Governor, and in that event will be adopted by the Republicans as their candidate. A prominent railroad officer who has returned from an extensive tour through that State, says that there are thirty thousand Democrats in Georgia who will [illegible] Greeley.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price, and the sales are 670 bbls at $4 35 for virgin, $3 85 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet but steady. Sales this morning of 248 casks at 45½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—After closing yesterday's report there were sales of 1,314 bbls. at $3 for strained, $3 25 for extra No. 1, and $6 50 for window glass. This morning's sales reported are 515 bbls at $3 15 for strained, $3 50 for No. 1, and $4 25 for low Pale.

TAR—65 bbls received and sold at $4 per bbl.

COTTON—Sales of 6 bales at 17½ cents, 4 do. at 18½ cents, 1 do. at 19 cents, and 14 do. at 20 cents per lb

FRIDAY, Aug. 23—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts and sales of 560 bbls at $4 35 for virgin, $3 85 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market rules rather quiet, factors being unwilling to accept the figure offered. The only sale reported is 51 casks at 45 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales yesterday afternoon of 1,620 bbls. at $3 15 for strained, $4 50 for low Pale, and $5 for Pale. To-day the sales are 1,358 bbls. at $3 15 for strained, $3 25 for No. 2, $3 50 for low No. 1, $4 for extra No. 1, $4 25 a $4 50 for low Pale, and $5 for Pale.

TAR—Only about 110 bbls received, which sold at $4 per bbl.

COTTON—Small sales at 19 a 20 cts per lb.

SATURDAY, Aug 24.—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The receipts and sales are 460 bbls at $4 35 for virgin, $3 85 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Further sales after yesterday's report of 208 casks at 45 cents per gallon for Southern packages. To-day the sales are 184 casks at 45 cents.

ROSIN—Sales yesterday afternoon of 2,500 bbls at $3 15 for strained, $3 75 for low No. 1, $4 37½ for extra No. 1, and $5 50 for extra Pale. This morning the price of strained has advanced 5 cents, and the sales are 2,875 bbls at $3 15 a $3 20 for strained, $3 75 for low No. 1, $4 for No. 1, and $4 50 for low Pale.

TAR—Market steady, with sales of 134 bbls at $4 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

MONDAY, Aug. 26—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price. The sales are 468 bbls at $4 35 for virgin, $3 85 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After closing our report on Saturday there were sales of 516 casks at 45 cents; and this morning 185 casks changed hands at 45 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales reported of only 567 bbls at $3 25 for strained, $3 50 for low No. 1, $4 a $4 25 for extra No. 1, and $5 for extra Pale.

TAR—Only 30 bbls received and sold at $4 per bbl.

COTTON—Only one small lot reported at 16 cents for ordinary.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The receipts and sales are 690 bbls at $4 35 for virgin, $3 85 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Is a shade lower, and we report sales of 50 casks, free on board, at 44½ cents, and [illegible] at 44½ cts. per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN.—Market steady and firm, with sales of 3,425 bbls at $3 25 for strained, $4 25 for extra No. 1, $5 for Pale, $5 50 a $5 75 for extra Pale, and $6 for window glass.

TAR—Has advanced in price, and we quote sales of 104 bbls at $4 15 per bbl.

COTTON.—The sales reported are: 2 bales at 18 cents, 1 do. at 19 cents, and 5 do. at 20 cents per lb.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price, and the sales are 473 bbls at $4 35 for virgin, $3 85 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet, and sales of only 35 casks city distilled at 45 cts per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—For the lower grades the market is firm, and the price has advanced. Sales of 950 bbls. at $3 50 for strained and No. 2, $3 75 for low No. 1, $4 for No. 1, $4 62½ for Pale, and $5 50 for extra Pale.

TAR—Is 10 cents lower, and 47 bbls. sold at $4 05 per bbl.

COTTON—Only 4 bales sold at 20 cents per lb.

CORN—One cargo of 3,100 bush. received and sold at 75 cents per bushel for mixed,

THE WEEKLY POST

W. P. CANADAY, - - - Business Manager.
J. C. MANN, - - - - Managing Editor.

Friday, August 30th, 18[illegible]

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
Of Massachusetts.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Wake.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:
1. Edward Ransom, of Tyrell.
2. William F. Loftin, of Lenoir.
3. ————————
4. Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.
5. S. A. Douglas, of Rockingham.
6. William S. Bynum, of Lincoln.
7. James G. Ramsey, of Rowan.
8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. *But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections*, THOUGH WE HEARTILY WISH IT COULD BE MADE TO APPLY TO ALL OTHERS.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

When the rebellious Traitors are overwhelmed in the Field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must *not be* to return to Peaceful and Contented Homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN. —HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune, May* 1*st*, 1861.

From the Tribune, 1871.

"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable ku klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. *I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the ku klux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger.*"

Work.

An infamous article, with the above title appeared in the Raleigh *Standard*, in 1868, which was immediately repudiated by the proprietors of the paper, and the writer discharged. Although this was done immediately and the article denounced by every Republican paper in the State, several Democratic papers keep extracts of this article standing at the head of their editorial columns. We are reliable informed that the writer of this article is one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, now the leading Greeley organ of the United States.

"I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion. The day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice shall not overtake them, there is one tribunal from which there is no hope. It is their own judgment—that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man—that small, still voice that thrills through the heart—the soul of the mind, and as it speaks, gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience, the voice of God. If it has not already spoken to them in tones which have startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of Heaven, that that voice will speak before they shall be called above to account for the transactions of this world. That it will so speak to make them penitent, and that trusting in the dispensations of Heaven, whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of their great tribunal, so to speak, that incomprehensible tribunal, there will be found in the fact of their penitence, or in their previous lives, some grounds upon which God may say PARDON."—Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in Ku Klux trials, December 18th.

Financial Logic.

Wherever and whenever the financial policy of the present Republican Administration is attacked, the stern reply of figures that cannot lie form of themselves a simple and an effective answer. No financial policy could have been persistently followed and led the country forward with a steady and undeviating step, if it had been faulty or corrupt. A slight retrospect at the price of gold during the present Administration is suggestive and instructive, and is an evidence of the wisdom and faithfulness with which the fiscal branch of the Government has been conducted under Republican rule.

In March, 1869, when the Johnson Administration went out, the average premium of gold during the month was 131⅝. The public was then undecided as to the policy of the new Administration [illegible] made [illegible] all strong combinations and adventurers to control the sales of gold in the manner to which they had been formerly accustomed. The Secretary of the Treasury had to combat clique after clique, and ring after ring, and to have certain legislation passed giving him certain authority before he could inaugurate any new system. It was a battle of giants, and during the months of May and June gold was run up to an average of 138 to 139 per cent. In the latter part of the year 1870 it commenced rapidly to decline, averaging in October, 130; November, 124⅝; December, 121⅝.

In the early part of January the decline continued steadily, reaching in April an average of 113, and so it has continued to the present time, sometimes being much lower, averaging in January of the present year 109½. Does any one whose opinion is of any weight, or who is not blinded by passion or prejudice, suppose this steady decline in gold would have taken place if the charges of corruption or misuse of the public revenues were true? Take also into consideration the steady, gradual appreciation of the national securities.—The loan due in 1881, the one that has the longest to run before it can be redeemed by the Government, is the chief favorite with capitalists and investors. When the present Administration came into power, with gold at 131⅝, it was worth, with accumulated interest, 116½. In the month of June, 1872, with gold at 113⅞, it is worth 119½, with accumulated interest.

Few persons like to wade through an intricate maze of figures and calculations; the public eye wants to glance at results, not computations. To sum up, then, the result of the present administration of the financial affairs of the nation has been splendid, and beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. The citizens of the United States, the people of all countries, have become so inspired with confidence at the jealous watchfulness of the public credit by the present Administration, that any change would not only be impolitic but dangerous.—It is no use to say that these results would have been attained through the natural recuperative powers of the country. Other countries, with equal resources according to territory and population, are financially at the mercy of bankers and speculators. Take Mexico, for instance. If she were not torn by domestic feuds her inexhaustible mineral resources would make her loans the most desirable in the world. As it is her revenues are always behind her expenditures. Fidelity to principle and honesty in administration make the difference.

Can Greeley be Spared.

In two ways the country would lose by displacing General Grant and electing Mr. Greeley to the General Presidency. In the first place, this would involve exchanging a good President—one whose safe, conservative, wise, and economic financial policy and impartial execution of the laws, as between whites and blacks in the South, has won the entire confidence of all patriotic people for a man who, with all his undoubted personal virtues, holds certain extreme and impracticable views relative to finance and State rights, the practical embodiment of which in the administration of the government might plunge the country into irretrievable ruin.

Second, the election of Mr. Greeley would remove from the field of journalism the most brilliant and forcible editorial writer in America, and silence, perhaps forever, our most popular and effective advocate of protection to native industry. Indeed, his voice and pen have already been fettered so far as regards the advocacy of this great and vital principle. The *Tribune*, once so bold and trenchant a champion of protection in the very citadel of the foreign free trade missionaries, is now dumb as an oyster upon this important question. The New York importing agents of British and other foreign manufacturers who have long given tone to the metropolis on all questions affecting commercial policy, no w hav the field all to themselves.

Their liberal advertising patronage, whether supplemented or not by more direct largesses, has controlled hitherto the whole metropolitan press with the exception of the *Tribune*, and ranged it on the side of foreign interests, against the interest of this country.

Mr. Greeley was obliged to pledge himself to entire neutrality on this question, in order to secure his nomination, and this has resulted also in the neutrality of his paper with regard to the same great issue—the most important one now before the people.

The account, therefore, so far as American industries are concerned, stands as follows: If we defeat Mr. Greeley's Presidential aspirations, or postpone them until he can become the nominee of a more patriotic party, we shall keep a staunch and unfettered protectionist in the Executive chair—one who would veto a free trade tariff bill—maintain a good working Republican majority in Congress, save to journalism its brightest light, and preserve to the cause of protection one of it ablest and most eloquent champions. If we defeat Gen. Grant, on the other hand, we padlock the pen of this eloquent champion, and place him in a position where he would undoubtedly be called on to approve a Congressional measure looking to the overthrow of a bulwark which now defends against a destructive tide of foreign competition the system of industries which is the foundation of the nation's prosperity. Unfortunately, too, he would be bound by his distinct pledges to sign any such bill which might be passed. Can the workingmen and capitalists of the country hesitate how to decide in such a case.

Horace Consults the Dictionary.

In his last letter of acceptance, addressed to the committee appointed by the Baltimore convention, Mr. Greeley uses the following language:

"Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but these terms are to mean in politics as they have always meant in the dictionary—substantially one and the same thing, namely: equal rights, regardless of creed or clime or color."

Here is a wonderful discovery made by the Philosopher of Chappaqua: *Democracy and Republicanism mean the same thing in the dictionary.*" How very strange that Horace should have overlooked so important a fact for the last sixteen years! Is it the first time he has consulted that useful book of reference? Have not the terms *always* been synonymous in the dictionary? Webster says a Democrat means "one who is an advocate for or defender of Democracy—*a Republican.*" He also says a Republican is "one who favors or prefers a Republican government—*a Democrat.*" Yet Horace Greeley has lived in ignorance of this similarity until now. He has hated the very name of Democracy, has denounced it as little better than a league with the devil; has called its followers horse thieves, robbers, freebooters, conspirators, liars, traitors, hired agents paid by British gold, rioters, the very dregs of society, scum of the earth, and other choice terms of similar import. But he didn't know that a Democrat meant the same as a Republican in the dictionary. Poor fellow! how suddenly the light must have burst upon him! He is made a candidate by the Democratic party; his vanity is touched; his ambition aroused; the shadow of James Buchanan falls upon him; his benevolent heart melts under the influences of Democratic affection; he sees the error of his ways; he falls down upon his knees and prays for light; for strength to live down the great wrong that he has done the purest and best of all parties. Look in the dictionary, O Horace! whispers the Spirit of Tammany. Horace looks, and the truth dawns upon him. He has labored under a fearful error all his life. He has been fighting Democracy because he thought it was something different from Republicanism. But the dictionary says it means the same, and as it has chosen Horace for President, of course there can be no mistake about it. Greeley is happy; according to the dictionary he is consistent. But dictionaries don't vote. The people know what Democracy means, and after November Greeley will find that our citizens have a dictionary of their own.

John Pool.

John Pool is the apparition, the nightmare, the hobgoblin, the Gorgon's head, which is constantly putting in terror Joe Turner and all the other scoundrels in the State. They watch his footsteps by day in terror, lest his shaft may strike their rotten bodies, and they dream of him at night as Richard dreamed of Clarence. They hate him as conspirators hate patriots, and they fear him as fiends fear saints. The horrid frenzy of Macbeth was mere complacency compared with Joe Turner's terror at the mere mention of the name of John Pool, and if the murdered Stevens should some day appear to the vile wretch and reveal all he knew, it would not make Joe's hair stand on end more rigidly than it does when he sees Pool walk along the streets of Raleigh.

Just now all the Greeley press of the State are terribly agitated lest John Pool may after all be elected Senator instead of Vance, and with chattering teeth they are reiterating their maledictions upon him. Why is this? No Republican has suggested that Mr. Pool could be elected. Who invented the story? Was it trumped up by these lying villains so that they could get a fresh opportunity to degrade themselves by insulting the ablest and most distinguished living North Carolinian? Who can tell us the origin of this canard?—Possibly we can suggest an answer. The masses of the people of the State have more confidence in John Pool than they have in as many Joe Turner's as can stand, touching elbows, between Raleigh and Washington. And it may be that somebody has dropped a word which did not strike pleasantly on the infamous Turner's scrofulous tympanum. It may be that some Greeleyite or Merrimonite, as you please, has suggested to somebody that Pool could render the State more service in the Senate than Vance. This would be a quite natural reflection, even to a Greeleyite, and if it has actually been uttered, may account for the present prevalent trepidation on the part of our dearly beloved and severely terrified brethren.

However it is, we sympathize profoundly with these afflicted fellows, who, it appears, can't sleep o' nights for fear of John Pool. We therefore recommend to them a dose of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," the sedative qualities of which will be good for their disordered nerves.

It is not Yet too Late.

The North Carolina victory was certainly not so complete as we originally anticipated, the result plainly demonstrating the absolute necessity of being in future well posted on the eve of battle, and ready to counteract every movement of the enemy. Had our base been made somewhat stronger our victory would have been so complete that the rank and file of the enemy would have been disheartened and whole squads of them would have deserted their leaders and joined "the standard bearers of the right." It is not yet too late, however, to remedy this lack of forethought and study of the enemy's position and tactics, as we can most effectually do it in future contests by following him up closely, so that neither he nor his movements are for a moment shrouded from the view of the people by feints, false alarms, or reports and the hundred and one dodges of a wary and not-to-be despised foe. With this view we offer our brother Republicans, and especially those who are prominently engaged in the contest, what we deem a practical hint, but before doing so it may be as well to show the materials of which the army of our opponent is composed and what its leaders intend doing, with its aid should it be victorious.

The army of our opponent, composed as it is largely of the Copperheads of the North with Tammany Hall on the one wing and a majority of the influential and malignant ex-Confederates of the South on the other, having the Liberal Republicans with their corporal's guard of soreheads in the *back ground*, is earnest to the core in its determination to carry out its designs to a—if possible—victorious result, by all the means which political chicanery and a chilled conscience can suggest. And what are these designs? Fortunately for the strength of our position several of its leaders have most magnanimously answered this question, and left us in no doubt, and they are this and "nothing more:" To demolish the work of reconstruction; and demand payment for their emancipated slaves; to clamor for the repudiation of the national debt and to place it on an equality with their own; to place the Confederate soldiers and sailors, widows and orphans on the same pension roll with those of the Union; and if they succeed in all this, then they purpose straining every nerve to re-enslave the freedmen. This, then, is the admitted programme, upon the anticipated carrying out of which a very large number of Greeley supporters *alone* base their efforts in trying to secure his election.

The victory is without doubt ours if the calcium light of truth is kept steadily broadside "on the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" of our opponents, and for the purpose of keeping it at its fullest intensity and effectiveness and we suggest that the people through the platform, the hustings, the press, and the ubiquitous operations of campaign and other committees, be put in possession of everything, tending to their thorough knowledge of the situation, and at the same time carry to their minds the convictions that their only true and patriotic friends are the "standard bearers" of our glorious Republic and their leaders, Grant and Wilson.

A Dozen Good Reasons for Supporting Grant.

First. He has shown by his past record that he is a true friend of the Union.

Second. He has never abused a trust, and has had no policy to enforce against the will of the people.

Third. He has enforced honesty and introduced economy in all branches of the Government.

Fourth. By a wise financial policy he has reduced the public debt upward of three hundred and thirty [illegible] millions of dollars.

Fifth. He has enforced the laws of the nation justly, impartially, and firmly.

Sixth. He has extended the protection of the Government to American citizens at home and abroad.

Seventh. He has shown an earnest desire to promote tranquility throughout the South, and has done everything within his power to advance its prosperity.

Eighth. He has maintained peace with all nations, and by his wise policy has preserved the most friendly and cordial relations with the leading Powers of Europe.

Ninth. He has given practical evidence of his sympathy and friendship for the working men of America, and has neglected no opportunity to advance their interests.

Tenth. He has proven as great in peace as he was in war; wise and magnanimous as a statesman as he was skillful and just as a soldier.

Eleventh. Under his management the rights of all citizens will be protected in the future as they have been in the past; the credit and integrity of the Republic will be maintained, and our nation will continue to enjoy the confidence and respect of the world.

Twelfth. His great services during the rebellion, his devotion to his country when armed treason sought its destruction, and the sterling qualities which have since characterized his actions as a public official and private citizen, commend him to honest men of both parties, and entitle him to the gratitude of the nation.

THE WITCHES' SCENE FROM MACGREELEY.

Which is Seen to be a fact.

Round about the caldron go,
In the nauseous notions throw!
Scalp of Davis, Trumbull's hair,
Head of Adams, hand of Blair,
Palmer's late disjointed nose,
Voorhees' fingers, Hendricks' toes,
Jeff's bedraggled petticoat,
Sumner's speeches, learned by rote,
Greeley's old secession writing,
Ku Klux laws, like caustic biting,
Stephens' sermons, dull and dry,
Mixed with concentrated lye,
Moistened well with brandy straight,
Say six glasses—may be eight.

Double, double, toil and trouble!
Let the caldron boil and bubble!
Here the "Liberal hogs must wallow,
All they hated they must swallow.

Round the caldron sweat and sing,
In the unpleasant items fling!
In the pot the 'possum throw,
Breast of buzzard craw of crow,
Cherries ripe, and claws of crab,
Make the mixture thick and slab;
State-rights doctrines simmered down,
Old Democracy done brown,
Schurz's sweetest German tones,
Union soldiers' buried bones,
Toombs' spite and Phillips' gabble,
Northern mudsills, Southern rabble,
Wise's nonsense, Sumner's cant,
Anything on earth but Grant!

Double, double, toil and trouble!
Let the caldron boil and bubble!
Stir the monstrous mixture well,
Taste it often never smell;
Fear no strokes of cholera morbus.
While our hopes of spoil absorb us.

Dance about the boiling pot,
Keep the mixture thick and hot,
Round about the caldron go,
Bill and Joe will puff and blow;
Schurz will help them, somewhat loth;
Both the Blairs will boss the broth;
Throw in Tipton, toss in Tweed,
John Forsyth and Whitelaw Reid,
Dana's sunbeams, Pomeroy's bricks,
Will like oil and water mix,
Add the poisonous copperhead,
Pile in the memories of the dead—
John Brown's body, Lincoln's ghost;
Shackles, chains and whipping post;
Pryor's pistol, Brooks' cane,
Blood of patriots spilled in vain,
Such a mess will free the nation
From its nervous (hic!) prostration.

Double, double, toil and trouble!
Let the caldron boil and bubble!
Dip your spoons and all begin,

* * * * *

O creation! It's too thin!

ENTER MACGREELEY.

McG—
How now ye dark and secret midnight hags!
What do ye here?
First Witch—
A deed without a name.
McG—
You lie, you villain! you lie.

—*Carl Brent.*

EDITORIAL BUDGET.

—There were 17 cases of sunstroke yesterday in New York.

— The first invoice of the new crop of South Carolina rice was received at New York on Thursday, being the earliest consignment ever received.

— Immense fires are raging in the woods in Northern Michigan, and apprehension begins to be felt that there will be a repitition of the scenes of last October.

— In the base ball game at New York yesterday, the Eckfords defeated the Atlantics in ten innings by a score of four to three. Time of game, one hour and twenty minutes.

— The notorious Judge Barnard is convicted, and removed from the office he has disgraced. The mills may grind slowly, but justice will triumph over Tammany corruption at last. "Though hand join in hand"—across ever so many chasms, bloody or otherwise—"the wicked shall not go unpunished."

— Prince Augustus, of Saxe Coburg, husband of the Princess Imperial Leopoldina of Brazil, arrived at New York yesterday from Rio on a western pleasure tour, with six attendants.

— It is denied authoratively that the British claims filed under the Washington Treaty amount to $117,500,000, or to any amount approximating that sum; and it is further stated that of the claims so far passed upon, less than one third of the damages claimed were awarded. The enterprise of the New York *World* is thus again attested.

— For eight days fighting has been going on in the streets of Belfast, one of the chief cities of North Ireland. The disturbances began on the 15th instant, the anniversary of the passage by the English Parliament of the anti procession repeal act. They have continued ever since, and have grown into the nature of a civil war peculiar to the Celts.

— More trouble seems to be in store for Amadeus of Spain. The Carlist revolt proved a failure, but this has not deterred the dissatisfied subjects of the King from scheming for his overthrow. Reports are now current in Madrid that the Ministers and other high officials have received warnings of a fresh outbreak to be attempted shortly by partisans of the ex Queen, "Isabella the Bad."

— The two million Jews in Russia and Poland have hitherto met with little but prejudice and unkindness. It is hoped that a new era of tolerance has set in. Two Jews have recently been made advocates before the Court of Appeals, the first instance where a Jewish jurist has in Poland attained such a position. Sir Moses Montefiore is now on his way to Russia bearing to the Czar the congratulations of the English Jews on the late Peter Jubilee; and it is to be hoped that his interview will result in yet more friendly treatment of the Jews.

— Arbitration still goes on at Geneva, the court sitting as usual with closed doors. What has thus far really been done is a mystery, but from our dispatches this morning we are given to hope that before long the injunction of secrecy will be removed, and the whole work performed laid open to the world. It is asserted from Washington, though on what authority it is not stated, that since the exclusion of the indirect claims the business before the tribunal has been favorable to our Government, several awards for direct damages having been agreed upon.

TANBARK.

Tennessee has her Brown-low, and Missouri has her Brown-high.

Towns that possesses three Greeley voters are noticed in the Chicago *Tribune* as being "all on fire for the old white-coated philosopher."

Farmer Greeley has recently been interviewed by the dairyman, and in response to an inquiry, said: "The best butter is undoubtedly the old ram."

Banks says that he helped Grant to his reputation at Vicksburg. But if the stories of the Red River expedition are true, he helped himself to something more substantial.

The Greeleyites have, it is understood concluded that money and eloquence will be wasted on Vermont, and have accordingly determined to reserve their strength for Maine.

The Democratic easy liars have claimed Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, for Greeley, but a dispatch from California states that he is stumping for Grant. Now they wish they hadn't praised him!

Reliable information from Detroit indicates that the Democrats of Michigan will send a large delegation to the Louisville Convention. Other States will in like manner be heard from in due time.

VERB. SAP.—"It's my opinion, Jimmy, that Grayley has his eye on the Presidential cheer." "Will, thin Mickey its my opinion he'd better be taking it off, or Grant will be aither sitting down on it.

The Springfield *Republican*, the fairest Liberal Republican organ in the country, says the North Carolina election settles that "the grand popular revolution in favor of Mr. Greeley has not yet begun, or at least had not begun in North Carolina.

Horace had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
He found another little pet,
And let the white one go.

The new one is not white nor black,
Its tail is very "stumpy;"
He likes his democratic lamb,
And calls it "Humpty Dumpty!"

The Boston *Globe* says: "We do not hesitate to say that, in this community, nine persons out of every ten who have called themselves friends and sympathisers with the senior Massachusetts Senator now decidedly and openly express their disapproval of his political course. If Mr. Sumner expects approval for his selfish and egotistical conduct he must look for it among his former enemies and traducers.

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, August 30th, 1872.

SPEECH
OF
Colonel Mosby,
AT
SALEM, VA.

COLONEL MOSBY'S REPLY FOR ULYSSES.

On rising to respond Colonel Mosby was received with applause and three cheers. He said he had come to discuss the great political topic of the day, to define his position and to defend himself from the aspersions and opinions of partisans. If his counsel had prevailed those who had heretofore been fighting the great battle of constitutional liberty together would be united and active, pressing on honorably for success, but in an unlucky moment some of the leaders of the democracy were seized with an unaccountable panic, and while thus demoralized had surrendered to the enemy, not the main enemy, but a band of plunderers, bummers, foragers and "dead beats" who had assembled at Cincinnati and styled themselves a convention. He preferred Grant to Greeley—(applause) and he came to proclaim it boldly and give his reasons for so doing. What claim had he on him, or the people with whom he lived? Had not his paper (the *Tribune*) for the last thirty years been a perfect Vesuvies, belching forth and

SCATTERING THE HELLISH LAVA

of hate and discontent through the South, trampling under foot its institutions, insulting its noblest and best—in fact, doing all that devilish hate and ingenuity could suggest to qualify his malice and creed? And yet he was asked to vote for this man for President because the conservative party could not afford to be beaten. The party had been beaten oftentimes before. There was no dishonor in defeat; but the fact was, they could not afford to be honest. It means that honesty is not the best policy. It means that political contests are not inaugurated for great principles, or, in other words,

PRINCIPLES DON'T PAY;

or, still further, they don't want any principles which do not pay. (Applause.) For the first time in the history a great party they deliberately inscribe "Spoils" upon their banner and expect to march to victory. According to this theory of theirs all men who battled for principle were fools, and the gallant 300 at Thermopylæ ought to have surrendered at once, gone over to the enemy and secured as much as possible of the garbage of the camp (Applause.) The specious cry of the liberals was "corruption." That had been the cry of the "outs" ever since he had heard of parties. But the trouble with such men was, they were not corrupted. (Applause.) But, oh, how willing they were to be corrupted! Why, if by an accident Greeley should be elected, the companies would have to run double daily trains to Washington in order to accommodate this patriotic crowd and aid them in their efforts to be "corrupted." (Applause.)

FIRST STAB FOR HUNTON.

General Hunton had tried to make a great deal of the Walker election and this parallel, all of which he denied. Walker had come to Virginia, entered into business, conducted himself as a gentleman, and he defied any one to say truthfully that he had been guilty of one mean act toward the people of the South. Would his friends and backers proclaim that of Mr. Greeley; and the fact is, the worse thing which can be said against Grant is that he took Horace Greeley's advice; was forced by a pressure of circumstances to the plan then advocated by Greeley in the *Tribune* for crushing the people of the South. Gentlemen say Mr. Greeley has now changed. He said that Greeley had not changed a single spot in his radical hide. (Applause.)

POLITICAL BEGGARS ON HORSEBACK.

He next discussed the complexion of the Cincinnati Convention, which, he said, was composed of political lazzaroni, beggars on horseback, suppliants for spoils—men who were offended with Grant because he couldn't feed them all. (Applause and shouts of "Hurrah for Grant!") These were the men. It had got so now that as soon as a radical got out of office or was kicked out for rascality, he assumed the air of injured innocence, talked sorrowfully about corruption and nepotism—(applause)—and then joined the liberals. Dr. Johnson once said that the last refuge of a scoundrel was to call himself a patriot. Nowadays the last refuge of a disappointed office seeker is to call himself a liberal.

THE GANG AT CINCINNATTI

were so mean that they even attempted to steal from Grant the man they were moving heaven and earth to nominate. He had the impudence to insert the amnesty plank in their platform, when he knew full well that Grant had been recommending it to Congress for two years. (Cheers for Grant.) He read several of the resolutions of the Cincinnati platform, and said they might be good enough for some men to stand on, but they were not good enough for him—(applause)—and he did not think good enough for any Southern man. It contained every heresy of the old party in its most radical day, and just here he wanted to say that

HE SPURNED ALIKE BOTH PLATFORMS.

His support of Mr. Grant was purely a question of personal preferences. He had been forced to accept and support one of two men, and he took Grant because he was the least objectionable, and because he was the fairer of the two. General Hunton had said the platform condemned the Ku Klux act. This he denied, and said he would read a letter from Reuben E. Fenton, one of the most accomplished "politicians" in the United States Senate, Mr. Greeley's groom, a man who owns and runs him just as John Harper does Longfellow. He then read the letter of Mr. Fenton, urging the adoption of more vigorous measures for the enforcement of the Fifteenth amendment that the Enforcement Act and the Ku Klux law. Why Mr. Greeley himself, in his letter of acceptance—evaded the point when he said the civil law should be supreme over the military. Nobody doubts that it was a cunningly drawn paragraph for circulation both North and South, and susceptible of two constructions. But the great point in Mr. Greeley's favor with General Hunton was that he wanted to

SHAKE HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM.

Well, now, he didn't make the offer until after the nomination, and he would like to see an ambitious candidate who wouldn't shake hands with most anybody to secure his vote, no matter if it was over a bloody chasm. (Laughter and applause.) When the call for the Convention at Cincinnati was first made, a copy had been sent to him, and from it he read the names of the signers. Of all the names Schurz was the only one who was not now opposed to Greeley, and he would be in opposition if it were not that he had been made President of the Convention. But as an evidence that he was chagrinned at the nomination, it is only necessary to mention, he forgot to announce the result of the ballot. The battle cry of the opposition was, "Anybody to beat Grant." That was the platform the creed, the prayer of the liberals; it was the Alpha and Omega of their alphabet. But who did they pick up? "Anybody to beat Grant!" Why an old political rake—a constitutional, life-long growler—a man whose only objection to Grant was that he and all his schemes had not been properly considered. (Applause.)

A BONE FOR GERMANS TO PICK.

He (the speaker) had attended the Baltimore Convention, and saw John T. Hoffman, the Governor of the great State of New York, rise in his place and present what he said was a petition of 15,000 Germans for the nomination of Greeley, while he believed it was an old petition in regard to the excise law with a new he[illegible] to it. Those were nice men to talk about reform. (Applause.) But this double nomination was the richest thing of all. The so called Cincinnati Convention was a mob, a gang assembled together without any constituents. They drew up a declaration of principles, nominated Greeley and left. The Baltimore Convention was composed of delegates who represented constituencies, but unluckily had no principles. So the two fused. The first furnished the principles, and the second the voters—(applause)—and called it all they could do for the Democracy. He called it

SELLING OUT

—(applause)—and selling out to the worst of men. There was Ashley, of impeachment fame, who had been made Governor of Montana, but was ejected for malfeasance. (Laughter.) There was N. P. Banks, but he was in truth a liberal, for had he not, while in the valley, supplied Jackson with six months provision free of cost, just for the ta[illegible]—(Laughter and applause.) And s[illegible]ght go on. They were the oldest lot of bummers, politically speaking, ever got together made up of the odds and ends of all the parties ever in existence, with but one common tie to bind them in their work of hate. There was but one other gathering in this world at all like them. That was

BARNUMS HAPPY FAMILY.

(Applause.) And these were the men who presumed to sit in judgment on him and teach him his political principles. (Applause.) Another strong point with them was that St. Domingo business. He did'nt know or care anything about it, except that Mr. Grant had offered to purchase it for a sum of money. Mr. Jefferson had purchased Louisiana in the same way, and he didn't think the gentlemen who are growling about this island would like to give Louisiana back. (Applause.) Another indictment against Grant was the bayonet law. Both Mr. Greeley and his platform endorsed that. Grant didn't ask Congress to pass it; Greeley did, and insisted on it, and he thought that a man advocating Mr. Greeley's election had a hard cheek to come before Southern people and find fault with Grant for enforcing it.

GENERAL HUNTON OBJECTS

to having Mr. Greeley's past record produced and says he is not here to defend it. This also was a new phase in politics, gentlemen on the stump avowing that they are ashamed of the record of their candidate. He intended, though, to introduce it and show gentlemen that it was impish—(applause)—that even his friends had to turn their backs on it. If he were ever forced to that strait he would never ask a friend to vote for his candidate. (Applause.) How did he get the nomination? Why, as everybody knows, by the chicanery of the Tammany thieves, who, in order to get possession of the government, picked a man they knew they could use, a man who had been the alleged scarecrow of both continents for the past ten years. Horace Greeley was a man whose chief claim to distinction was his intolerant hate of the South, the wearing of a white hat and walking down Broadway with one leg of his breeches stuck in his boot. (Laughter and applause.) They wanted to make the masquerade complete, and they could not have selected a more appropriate candidate, not

EVEN DOLLY VARDEN HERSELF

And still Southern men thought he could be elected and give them office. If that was what they wanted he advised them to take chances in voting for Grant, who was sure to be elected. These promises reminded him of the devil taking the Saviour to the top of the mountain and offering to give him all the world, though at the time he did not own an acre. (Applause.) Well, the devil had just as much show of fulfilling his promise as Horace Greeley has. (Applause.)

HE PREFERRED GRANT TO GREELEY

because one was a soldier and the other a fanatic. He supported Grant because of his terms to Lee, and surely no conqueror ever bore himself more magnanimously to a vanquished foe than did Grant when he returned his sword to Lee and bade him go in peace. The covenant made that day has been sacredly kept. For him there was no triumphal procession chanting pæns of victory to humble his conquered foe. He was no Achilles to drag the body of his enemy around the walls of the conquered city. Suffice it for him to know that his work, in which he had thrown his whole soul was accomplished, and he was willing to drop the curtain on the scene. (Applause and three cheers for Grant.) He then read an editorial from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which said that Mosby was the last man to surrender during the war, was the last convert to Grantism, and commenting on it. To this, he replied that he believed his cause was just; but when it became hopeleless he surrendered then, as now, to the

COMMANDER-IN CHIEF, NOT THE SCRUBS

and scum, the howlers and hangers on, but to soldiers; and that his name and those of his associates were imperishably enrolled on the pages of his country's history, and would be talked of and known when the man who penned the article and his other maligners would be forgotten. (Applause.) I did then what I do now. I surrendered in good faith, making a covenant which will be kept—a covenant as before between the strong and the weak, and one which will protect me. What protection can Greeley give, with his only followers a suttler train moving from Cincinnati to Baltimore? (Applause.) He supported Grant, as he said before, on his (Grant's) own record, which is the best platform a man can have. His friends of the South must now make their choice. It seemed to him the election of Grant was a dead certainty—that of Greeley a remote possibility, in fact, Greeley never could be a President unless he went to Liberia, and there his election would be doubtful. (Applause.) He would support Grant, because, with all his faults, nobody ever accused him of deserting a friend, or violating a covenant. (Applause and cheers for Grant.)

MR. SUMNER MIGHT WRITE

all he chose about the regenerated democracy, of which Mr. Hunton was a specimen, but for himself, if the regenerating waters consisted in voting for Greeley, he preferred to remain among the unregenerated. (Long applause.) He closed by urging upon his hearers, for the reasons he had given, to vote for Grant, and when he took his seat, for several minutes, the grove rang with the hearty cheers given for Grant and Mosby.

The Chicago *Post* says: It is not considered extraordinary for Gratz Brown to tumble off lumber piles when addressing political gatherings in St. Louis in former years. But the man who wants to be Vice President of the United States ought not to mistake a college commencement for a caucus, nor a university rostrum for a lumber pile, nor eight glasses of brandy in one evening a for dish of soft shell crabs.

The Worcester *Spy* says: John Quincy Adams, we hear, will vote for Grant and Wilson. A gentleman of this city states that he heard him say Monday while riding and conversing in one of the cars of a train on the Old Colony railroad. His statement is that Mr. Adams, in reply to a question, said: "I shall support and vote for Grant." We have faith in this statement because the gentleman who makes it is entitled to confidence, and also because the fact stated is what our estimate of the character of Mr. Adams has led us to expect.

The drum on which the Greeleyites beat their tattoo—New Englan'd rum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

JACOBI AXE,

Guaranteed to excel all others, both in shape and material. Be sure to ask for

THE JACOBI AXE.

AND ACCEPT NO OTHER.

For you will then be certain you are getting the best for your money.

EVERY AXE WARRANTED.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at
NATH'L JACOBI'S
Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market street,
And Dealers throughout the State.

IX HARDWARE. IX

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, Iron, steel, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Amunition, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

to our full and complete assortment, embracing all and every description of Goods in the Trade, and to the superior advantages we can offer from having the agency to several leading factories in the trade.

Always on hand Sole and harness Leather, Kip and Calf Skins.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, &c., &c.

Please call and examine, before purchasing, the stock at
NATH'L JACOBI'S
Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.

nov 9 147-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOL. BEAR & BROS.,

Retail Store,

20 Market Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE largest Spring and Summer Stocks ever offered to the public in this city at reduced prices, consisting of

CASSIMERE SUITS.

LINEN SUITS,

And Clothing of every description.

PHILADELPHIA READY MADE GOODS.

and the finest assortment of

LADIES GAITERS

AND

CHILDRENS' SHOES

IN THE CITY.

DRY GOODS.

100 PIECES FIGURE,
500 " PRINTS,
50 " CASSIMERES,
35 " LINEN SHEETING,
200 DOZEN TOWELS
AND, ALSO,

The Largest and best assortment of

MEN'S FELT HATS

AND

Childrens' Wear,

All of which we offer at reduced prices.

SOL BEAR & BROS.

may 8 108-tf.

THE

LOWEST PRICES

GUARANTEED.

WE NOW HAVE THE CHOICEST AND most complete stock of

CLARETS,

For this season—at a small advance on Importers prices.

CHATEAU,
BOULIAC,
ST. AMELION,
ST. LOUBE,
FRONSAC,
"ST. JULIEN"

And lower grades.

FRUITS.

25 Boxes Oranges,
20 Half Boxes Oranges,
25 Boxes Lemons,

FRESH PRESERVED FRUITS.

Ale and Porter.

"Robt Youngers,"
Blood, Wolf & Co.,
Bass' Pale Ale,
Barclay, Perkins & Co.,
Best Stout.

English Milk.

COPELAND & CO.,

Chow-Chow,
Mixed Pickles,
Gerkins and Onions.

Imported Jams and Jellies.

Fresh Goods by every Steamer,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEO. MYERS,
11 and 13 South Front St.

june 27—

Purcell House,

J. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE the rates for Transient Boarders are $2 50, $3 00 and $4 00 per day, according to location and rooms.

Day Boarders $8 00 per week.

july 15 49-tf

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Street Railway Tickets are notified that in cutting their tickets they must leave a part of the stamp on each piece. Hereafter no fraction of a ticket, without a part of the stamp on its back will be recognized by the Conductors.

D. KLEIN, Proprietor.

June 27 36-tf

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R. Company.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN'L SUP'T.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27, 1872

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the regular trains will run over this Road as follows:

REGULAR FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 6 A. M., and arrive at 5:30 P. M.

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7 A. M., and arrive at 3.30 P. M.

Leave Lilesville daily at 6:15 A. M., and arrive at 4:15 P. M.

☞ Two Special Freight Trains for TON LUMBER run irregularly.

☞ No trains on Sundays.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent

june 27 35-tf

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. Co.
May, 31st, 1872.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 3RD, THE trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.

Express Train	7:30 p. m.
Mail Train	3:25 p. m.

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.

Express	10:50 p. m.
Mail	7:00 p. m.

LEAVE PETERSBURG.

Mail	6:30 a. m.
Express	3:50 p. m.

ARRIVE AT WELDON

Mail	9:40 a. m.
Express	6:50 p. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg	8:00 a. m.
Leave Weldon	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Weldon	3:00 p. m
Arrive at Petersburg	2:20 a. m.

GASTON TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg	6:00 a. m.
Leave Gaston	1:15 p. m.
Arrive at Gaston	12:50 p. m.
Arrive at Petersburg	8:10 p. m.

No trains will run on Sunday except Express trains

Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

The depot will be closed at 5:00 p. m. No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. SPRIGG,
je 5-tf Engineer and General Manager.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1872.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE WILL go into effect at 3:25 A. M., Sunday, 9th inst.

DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily.)

Leave Wilmington	3:25 A. M
Arrive at Florence	9:13 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	1:35 P. M
Leave Columbia	12:15 P. M
Arrive at Florence	4:10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	10:25 P. M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Leave Wilmington	5 45 P. M
Arrive at Florence	11:38 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	3.45 A. M
Leave Columbia	10:35 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2 09 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	8:00 A. M

JNO. C. WINDER,
Gen'l Sup't.

june 8 19-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8, 1872.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 10th INSTANT, PASSENGER TRAINS on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (Sundays excepted)......At	8:05 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro	12:11 P. M
Rocky Mount	2:11 P. M
Weldon	3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily (Sundays excepted)......At	9:15 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount	11:07 A. M
Goldsboro	1:16 P. M
Union Depot	5:30 P. M

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily...At	10:40 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro	3:00 A. M
Rocky Mount	4:56 A. M
Weldon	6:50 A. M
Leave Weldon daily	7:10 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount	8:58 P. M
Goldsboro	10:58 P. M
Union Depot	3:10 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON THIS TRAIN.

FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 6.00 A. M., and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M., and arrive at 11 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent.

June 8 19-tf

T. A. GRANGER, N. C.
W. H. CHILES, Late of Richmond, Va

GRANGER'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

GRANGER & CHILES, Proprietors,

WEST CENTRE STREET,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

je 22 202m

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORILLARD'S

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS AND FRIDA[illegible] FROM NEW YORK, AND WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS FROM WILMINGTON.

THROUGH CONNECTIONS WIT[illegible] ALL RAILROADS LEADING OUT OF WILMINGTON.

No passengers taken. For Freight apply to

BARRY BROTHERS, Agents.

may 26 147-

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

Composed of the first-class Steamships

Rebecca Clyde, Cap[illegible] Childs
Lucille, [illegible] Price.

Will hereafter sail from [illegible] mingt[illegible]

EVERY FIV[illegible]

The Steamship LECILLE will sail from wharf, foot of Chesnut street, TUESDAY, August 20.

For Freight engagements, apply to
A. D. CAZAUX.

May 25th, 1872 6

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Line.

COMPOSED OF FIRST CLASS STEAM SHIPS

PIONEER, 825 TONS,

Captain JOHN WAKELEY,

TONAWANDA, 850 TONS,

Captain WILTBANKS,

Will hereafter sail from Philadelphia and Wilminton, every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight engagements, apply to
WORTH & WORTH, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. L. JAMES, General Agent, 130 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

June 15 25-tf

STREET RAILWAY.

NEW SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the following schedule will be run on the Street Railway.

Cars will leave corner of Red Cross and Front streets, for the Union Depot, at 2:40 A. M., daily, to meet the Southern train, stopping at the various Hotels and Boarding Houses on the route, leaving the depot on the arrival of the Northern train. Will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 7:30 A. M., for Union Depot, in order to connect with the Northern bound train, making the usual stoppages at the Hotels and Boarding Houses, leaving Union Depot on the arrival of the Southern train. In the evening will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 5 P. M., making the usual stoppages, leaving the Union Depot on the arrival of the Northern train.

Will leave the corner of Red Cross and Front at 10:00 P. M., to meet the Southern train.

REGULAR SCHEDULE—During the day the cars will run from 6:30 A. M., until 8 P. M., allowing 15 minutes between each turnout, and for the further accommodation of the public, one car will be run until 11:30 P. M. each day.

DANIEL KLEIN.

June 7 116-tf

DR. CARPENTER,

136 MULBERRY STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.,

is now treating successfully

Consumption, Bronchitis,

and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs with his

COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATIONS, CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.

During the past ten [illegible] enter has treated and cured [illegible] the above named disea[illegible] his possession certific[illegible] every part of the count[illegible] is breathed directly into the lung[illegible] and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant, and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my remedies, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.

The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food, all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich, healthy blood.

The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. Full directions accompany each box of my remedies, which consists of One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle of Anti Hæmorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle of Cough Syrup.

Price of Box containing remedies to last one month, $10, two month, $15; three months, $25.

Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,

A. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Newark, N. J.

Dr. CARPENTER'S CATARRH REMEDY will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $5; two months, $8; three months, $10.

CANCER in all its forms successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured, to

A. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Newark, N. J.

July 22 55-1y

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, August 30th, 1872.

EDITORIAL BUDGET.

— The London journals heartily approve tne verdict of the Court of Impeachment in the case of Judge Barnard.

— A board of naval officers for the examination of officers for promotion will convene in Washington Sept. 2.

— The horse Harry Bassett, it is said, has been barred out of the Monmouth course in future. No reason has as yet been given.

— Evidence taken by the commission investigating the late Butler imbroglio at Alexandria, Egypt, bears strongly against Butler.

— Blind Tom won the hurdle race at Saratoga yesterday, Bassett the two and three-quarter miles, and Ortolan the purse for all ages.

— A five-mile rowing match for $500 a side has been arranged between John Bigelow and Ellis Ward, to take place at Nyack on September 19.

— The Treasury Department will, on the 26th of the present month, commence the payment of interest, without rebate, on the ten-forty bonds due September 1.

— No information has yet been given to the public by the Geneva arbitrators. The Swiss *Times*, however, printed a long summary of the arguments of Messrs. Waite, Evarts and Cushing.

— With the exception of the *World*, all the New York papers concede the Republican nominations for State officers to be the best which could have been made by the convention at Utica.

- Of course, it has been reserved for Chicago to invent a method by which real thunder and lightning can be produced on the stage. The arrangement is said to work admirably, and the new invention is soon to be used in one of the theatres in that city.

— Peace now prevails throughout Mexico. All the revolutionary leaders have accepted the amnesty offered them except one. It is thought Diaz, who led the revolution, but voluntarily surrendered, will probably be appointed to some high office.

— A better state of feeling prevailed in Chicago commercial circles yesterday. The troubles arising from the "wheat corner" have proved to be of less magnitude than at first reported, and several firms whom it was thought had failed now declare themselves ready to meet all liabilities.

— Confusion exists among the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Missouri. One party want the the majority of candidates in the State ticket, but to this the other will not agree. In the meantime, the Straight-outs are awaiting the result, when they will issue an address to the Democrats of the State.

— It having come to the knowledge of the Government of Canada that certain persons in the Dominion are organizing for a warlike expedition in aid of the rebellion in the Island of Cuba, a proclamation has been issued by the Governor General warning all parties of the consequences of infringing the international obligations of neutrality.

— The Republicans of New York had a peaceful time yesterday. They were undisturbed by the Fenton gang of Tammany rowdies, whom they have been accustomed to see at their conventions for years past, and were not pestered with the garrulous gabble of Greeley, telling what kind of a platform they must make and who their candidates must be, unless they wanted to have him growling like a sore-headed bear all through the campaign.

— John Bull doesn't like our habit of celebrating the Fourth of July. He acknowledges that the Revolution was a creditable engagement, but feels free to say that we had better elevate the commercial society of New York, and see what can be done in the way of establishing the purity of election. This coming from John Bull is really sad. Heretofore we have taken great pleasure in annually reassuring ourselves of our greatness and goodness, but such things we fear are to be enjoyed no more.

— Coal in abundance and of excellent quality has just been found in Arizona, apparently in inexaustible deposits; Close upon this discovery coal was exhibited in San Francisco, from Alaska, also newly discovered. These samples show the finest anthracite coal, of remarkable hardness and purity, so hard that even a wet cloth could be rubbed vigorously over it without being soiled. Vessels have already been dispatched from San Francisco to bring cargoes of this coal, which is so abundant and outcropping as to require no mining process. As it can be delivered on the wharf at San Francisco for five dollars per ton, the discovery may be set down as of great commercial importance. This is the sort of diamond fields in which we all have confidence.

— On the occasion of Nilsson's marriage some queer customs came into play. After the wedding breakfast, as M. and Mme. Rouzaud stepped from the door, a cupful of dry rice was showered on their heads from a window above, and as the carriage drove off all the old foot coverings about the place were thrown after it. One enthusiastic individual threw a broom on top of the carriage. When the bridal party reached the hotel, the bride sang, at the request of some friends, some of the songs she had learned in this country, accompanying herself upon the banjo which was presented to her while in New York.

— We made mention some days ago of the fact that Californians were beginning to go over their gold fields again with great profit. In many places they have now gone back to abandoned mines, and find that they make larger returns than many of the new discoveries that are regarded as unusually rich. A mine on the Butte Mountains, in Sierra County, that formerly yielded nothing but ores of a low grade, has been worked of late with water power and has enriched all its owners. It yields between ten and twelve dollars per ton of quartz. In a single month 3,364 tons of its rock turned out $35,597; cost of mining and milling, $397 per ton; net profit, $22,242. This seems like breaking a great deal of rock for $10 50, but the water power piles up a good many thousands at the end of a month. It has been demonstrated that ore that yields no more than five dollars per ton can be made profitable by means of good water power.

TANBARK.

The Republicans of Missouri estimate Grant's majority in that State at 25,000.

All the Welsh papers in the United States support Gen. Grant. The Welsl amount to nearly 100,000.

The Buffalo authorities have squelched the sale of indecent publications. As this shuts off Frank Leslie's *Day's Doings*, it is a direct blow at Greeleyism.

No word of denial has yet been uttered in regard to Senator Doolittle's alleged dishonorable cotton speculations. This delay looks bad for the Senator.

The agony of the New York *Tribune* and of the *World* about the Louisville conventin is heartrending. The Cincinnati *Commercial* and the *Enquirer* ignore it. It is sad.

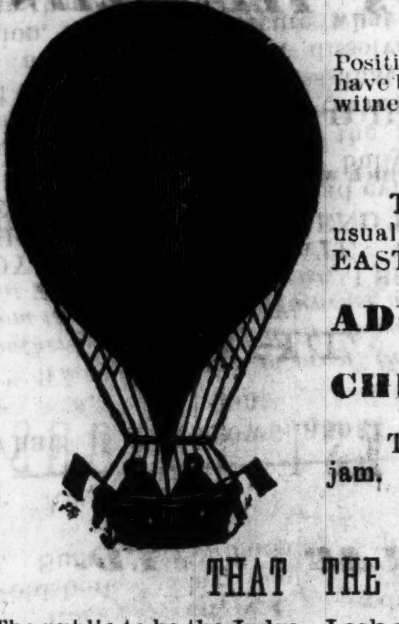
A letter from Huntsville, Ala., from a leading Republican, claims that State for Grant and Wilson by 10,000 majority. Ex Senator Warner has taken no followers worth mentioning to the support of Greeley.

The Greeley organs have few gentle words for the "Straight Outs." Here is what one of them says: "Four genuine Democrats have engaged for the Louisville Straight Out side show. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, will appear as an acrobat; Brick Pomeroy, of Wisconsin, will do the trapeze business; J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, will act as clown; and B. Duncan will be ringmaster."

The personal appearance of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is thus sketched by the Mauch Chunk *Gazette*: "Mr. C. R. Buckalew, who goes through Mauch Chunk two or three times a week, is a thin, nervous-looking man, quite below the medium stature. He has an unpleasant stoop, and a very dark complexion. His gait is rather shambling, and, altogether, he is unprepossessing. He does not look like a smart, active man, but like a worked-to-death merchant, whose financial troubles were worrying the life out of him."

The La Cross (Wis.) *Republican* publishes an extract from a private letter written by Mr. Wm. J. Scott, at Jacksonport, Ark., to a member of his family in that city, wherein he says: "The political contest waxes warm here, and woe be unto us if the Greeley party are successful. He is supported here only by the rebels, and they openly say that if Greeley is elected this country will be too warm for any Northern man to live in; and I know it to be a fact. Even already, held in check as they are by the strong arm of both State and National Administrations, they show the cloven foot in their suppressed and muttered imprecations against men whose own fault is that they were not to the manor born."

There are now four tickets for State offices in Louisiana, and there is danger that the number will be increased before November. There is, first, the regular Republican ticket, with Wm. Pitt Kellogg at its head. Next, there is the new born combination, with Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback for Governor, which hopes to win success through his influence with the colored voters. Third comes the regular Democratic ticket, with McEvery as standard bearer, enrolls nearly all the old enemies of freedom and the Union. Last is the "Liberal party," headed by Penn and Young, of which the New Orleans *National Republican* says: "What the word liberal means in connection with this party it would be very difficult to say. It appears to be a combination of men who would like to hold public office, mixed with other men who fancy nothing can be done right unless done in accordance with their notion,"



WILMINGTON SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1872.

THE MONARCH AND Mastodon Coming. 750 Men and Horses; 1,050 Animals and Birds, ONLY SIX TENT SHOW IN THE WORLD.

GREAT Eastern Menagerie, Museum, Aviary, Circus, Roman Hypodrome, Egyptian Caravan, AND BALLOON SHOW

A Great Zoological and Arenic Triumph!!

A stupenduous World Exposition on Railroad, at an expense of $3,400 daily, which it pays out in the cities and towns where it exhibits. Requiring seventy-six cars and three large engines to transport it, in its overwhelming magnitude and elegant perfection, largg enough to swallow up half a dozen exhibitions such as usually parade the country and inflame the public with sensational advertising and delusive pledges.

SIX COLOSAL PAVILIONS,

Covering three solid acres of ground and aggregatin ten thousand yards of canvass. Three glorious performances given each day. A grand moral Matinee at 10 A. M.

A herd of Elephants! Drove of Camels! Avalanche of Buffaloes! Team of Horned Mooses! Twenty-six Gold and Crimson Dens filled with the rarest specimens of wild animals and birds, and a startling display of wonders, natural, scientific and and instructive.

12 EQUESTRIANS, 10 LADY RIDERS.

Sixty Performers! Two elaborate Orchestras! Three Brass and Reed Bands! Grand Musical Steam Piano, and a most gogeous, costly and elegantly equipped STREET PROCESSION ever given, resembling one of the fabled Oriental Pageant of the olden Times. Double Circus Troupe, and Double Circus Performance gived in separate tents at the same hour! A gratuitous Balloon ascension given prior to the afternoon exhibition every day.

REMEMBER! THIs MONSTER EXHIBITION

Positively the largest and most expensive on Earth—will visit Wilmington as advertised. Arrangements have been made with the principal rail road lines running into the city to pring the people at half fare to witness the wonders of this World's Fair.

Admission to the Monster 6 Tents,

To which there are three separate entrances, is the usual price charged to shows of one sixth the GREAT EASTERN'S capacity and attractions.

ADULTS, 75 CENTS'

CHILDREN, 50 CENTS.

Three Ticket Wagons used to avoid all crush and jam.

$100,000

THAT THE GREAT EASTERN IS THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH,

The public to be the Judge. Look out for toe brilliant procession with the

LIONS. TIGERS, AND PANTHERS LONSE IN THE STREETS.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Tuesday, September 3. Tarboro, N. C., Wednesday, Sept. 3. Wilson, Thursday, September 5. Goldsboro, Friday, September 6. Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, September 7. Marion, S. C., Monday, Monday, Sept. 9. Sumter, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 10. Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 11.

W. W. DURAND, General Agent.

August 25—85-4t

What H. G. Knows about Seecssion.

"*What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the Free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish,* I SHALL JOYFULLY CO-OPERATE WITH THEM TO SECURE THE END THEY SEEK. Thus far, I have had evidence of nothing but a purpose to bully and coerce the North. Many of the Secession emissaries to the Border Slave States tell the people they address that they do not really mean to dissolve the Union, but only to secure what they term their rights—*in* the Union. Now, as nearly all the people of the Slave States either are, or have to seem to be, in favor of this, the present menacing front of Secession proves nothing to the purpose. Maryland and Virginia have had no idea of breaking up the Union; but they would both dearly like to bully the North into a compromise. Their Secession demonstrations prove just this, and nothing more."—*Tribune, January* 21, 1861.

"We utterly deny, repudiate, and condemn the pretended Right of Secession. No such right is known to our Federal Constitution, nor, in fact, to any civilized framework of government. No such right was reserved, or supposed to be reserved, when the States ratified or adopted the Federal Constitution. We do not believe that a mere majority of a community may, in disregard of all existing forms, upset an existing government and put one of their choice in its place. We do not believe the whole population—we will say of Nantucket or Staten Island—have a right, moved by a prospect of unlimited gains by smuggling to the main land, to break off from the Union and annex their island to Great Britain or set up for themselves. We do not believe a nation is, like a mob or mass-meeting, to be dispersed by a thunder-shower or a steam fire-engine playing upon it."—*Tribune. June* 3, 1862.

"The advocates of Disunion, we mean those who do not cautiously hint, but who do obstreperously halloo howl their nonsense, which is not respectable enough to be called treasonons, are usually half-witted Members of Congress and quarter witted Editors. It is very easy for some newspaper man, who, when he bought his types, did not buy Murray's grammar, and who considers Webster's spelling book to be a vile incendiary publication, to stab the Constitution dissolve the Union, and anhiliate New York and Boston, make an occidental London of Charleston, build up an imperial miracle of a State, which shall cast the ancients into oblivion and drive all other moderns to despair. Wrath whisky and tobacco are wonderfully rapid architects, only their fabrics are baseless, and when they fade away they leave not a wreck, but only a headache behind."—*Tribune, July* 21, 1859.

FOR CITY TRADE.

—:o:—

THE BEST STOCK OF MEDIUM AND low priced DRESS GOODS in the city. Hosiery, Housekeeping Goods, Men and Boys wear at lowest prices.

B. WEILL,
No 17 Market street.

Corsets.

1000 LADIES CORSETS AT 50 cents to $5. B. WEILL.

Parasols and Ladies' Umbrellas.

EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE RANGING from the cheapest to the finest quality. B. WEILL.

Calicoes.

1000 PIECES PRINTS ASSORTED from 6 1-4 cents to best quality. B. WEILL

Clothing.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GENTS' Clothing in the city—made to order—all of the latest styles. Will be sold at retail for wholesale prices.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO GIVE US a call. We offer the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the city, at New York prices. We receive weekly additions to our Stock, and make every effort to please. B. WEILL.

april 7 190-tf

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.,

No. 8 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS,
TRUNKS & TRVAELING BAGS.

Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Whips, Spurs, Dog Collars, Saddle Cloths, Woolen & Linen Horse Covers Fly Nets, Feather Dusters, Axle Grease, Bridles, of all kinds, Saddlery Hardware, &c.

ALSO,

SECOND HAND HARNESS,

SADDLES, REINS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

june 7 1-1y

WM. McLAURIN,

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mar 7 181-tf.

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NORTH FRONT STREET,

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J. A. CLIFFORD, Proprieto

nov 9

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

ON and after June 1st, 1872, the following Quarantine Regulations will be enforced:

All vessels from ports south of Cape Fear will stop for inspection at the Quarantine Station.

All vessels having sickness on board, on arrival, or having had sickness on board during the passage, will stop for inspection at the Quarantine Station.

Vessels not included as above, may proceed to Wilmington without detention.

Pilots and Masters of vessels will please take notice.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician.

may 28 9-2taw tlNov Tu&Fr

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June 29 130-1y